

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, July 5, 1905.

VOL. XXXII, NO. 10

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers.

Annual July Clearing Sale OF THE CARPET, RUG, AND LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Sale from July 3rd to 20 Inclusive

Special price on Window Shades	15c
Table Oil Cloths, colored	12½c
White and Marble	15c
One half to one and one half lengths	11c
Carpet Warp	20c
Special Price 9x12 Wilton Velvet Rug	\$14.50
Special Price 9x11 Wilton Velvet Rug	\$18
Special price 8 ft and 6 in x 12 ft Wilton Velvet Rug	\$18
All Wool Ingrain Carpets	59c
Best Extra all wool Carpets	69c
Sanitary Carpet, special	19c

Portieries of all kinds and styles at 15 per cent discount.

Special Prices on Lace Curtains.

Ask to see "WOOD GRAIN" the special floor covering
at this sale 65c per yard

JOHNSON & HILL CO. CARPET DEPARTMENT.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES

A Big Line of the latest Neckwear and Novelties
Just Received.

Our turnovers are beauties.
All the way from

Gauze Vests
5c to \$1 each.

A fine line of Lunch Cloths,
Dresser Runners, Doilies.

Gloves from 19c to \$1 per pair

Fancy Polka Dot Ribbon in
all colors, only 25c per yard.
Also all other Fancy Ribbons.

Our Ladies' Hose are beauties. Brown
Gauze, Brown Lace, White Lace, White
Silk, Black Gauze, Black Emblem, Black
Lace. Children's Hose in all colors, black,
Brown, Light Blue, Pink and White.

Our Chemisette and Lace
Colors are beauties. Come in
and see them.

HEIENMAN MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Tree Planting on Prairies.

In the States of the Middle West there is pressing need of more trees, both for wood and for windbreaks and shelter-belts. This need has been felt since the prairies were first settled, but the attempts made to supply it have, as a rule, fallen short of the benefits which might have been secured. The early planting was done chiefly for the sake of ornament or shade; the usefulness of the species for wood was seldom considered. In many cases also, trees were planted outside of the range to which they were adapted, and on soil and in locations unfavorable to them. On the other hand, many valuable species were neglected.

Experience has now furnished the basis for better practice. Various kinds of trees can be grown in these regions which will serve just as well for protection and ornament as those which have been most used, and which at the same time will furnish valuable wood. For several years the Bureau of Forestry has been investigating this subject, with results which are recognized throughout the prairie region as of great practical value. The work consists of field studies of the existing forest growth, both natural and planted, of its relation to soil and climatic conditions, and of the effect of various cultural methods.

In carrying on the work Bureau field parties examine and make measurements of representative groves. From these measurements volume and yield tables are made which show the returns in cordwood, posts, stakes, and lumber to be expected in a given time for each of the species studied. In addition to the measurements, the characteristics of growth and reproduction of the trees are noted, and valuable data on the natural distribution and advisable planting range obtained.

The work in the eastern part of the two Dakotas, western Minnesota, Illinois, eastern Nebraska, and western Kansas is already done. A bulletin based on the study in western Kansas has been published, giving information concerning the species most suitable to the locality, and telling how and where to plant them. Bulletins of the same character covering other States are in preparation. This summer Iowa will be studied, and later other States of the Middle West, until the whole region is covered. Considerable tree planting has been done in some of these States, occasionally with complete success; but there have been many total failures, and many attempts successful only in part. As a rule, the lack of success was due to lack of knowledge how and what to plant. But these plantations, whether successful or not, provide valuable object lessons in respect to future planting.

An important part of the study will be to determine to what extent the natural forest growth along streams and elsewhere is encroaching upon the drier upland in consequence of the protection from fire which settlement gives. Where this native growth can be utilized, it may be advisable to encourage it. Generally, however, the planting of species obtained from a distance will be necessary. The problem is to establish on the fertile prairies of the Middle West the trees which will grow rapidly, and thus quickly furnish protection from the drying winds of summer, while at the same time yielding the timber most desirable for farm construction purposes, and possibly for lumber. It is the intention of the Bureau to determine exactly which are the most suitable species, and how they should be planted and cultivated to secure the best success.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the running race. There were seven entries in this, being Toppy L. by Springer, Lottie by Snyder, Chubb by Arpin, Kate by McCarthy, Pete by Welsh, Maud by Stevens and Paddy by Springer. This was a close race between Toppy and Kate, they being very evenly matched and enough faster than the rest of the bunch to get well away from them. Toppy took first place, Kate second, Lottie third and Chubb 4th. There was no jockeying in this race and every one of the boys drove their horses to win.

In the bicycle race there were four entries, they being George Blair, H. M. Cruse, Fred Mosher and J. Cruse. Blair took first place, J. Cruse second, and H. M. Cruse third. The race was no heat one mile in length. Time 3:02.

The second team of the city played a game of baseball with the Stevens Point boys, the result being that our boys was beaten by a score of 15 to 4. It seemed to be an off day for the local team, while the visitors were in pretty good trim, and played fairly good game.

Joe Poyse also gave an exhibition of riding a bronco on the track, which was enjoyed by all. The horse was quite a buck and kicker, but Joe showed himself to be equal to the emergency.

In the evening there was a band concert on the balcony in front of the Dizon house, which was enjoyed by a large crowd of people, after which the fire works were fired, making quite an evening of entertainment.

After the fire works the dance was started at the opera house. This was attended by a large number of people, the floor being filled with dancers, while the gallery was filled with spectators. Before the dance the orchestra rendered several nice selections, which were greatly enjoyed by those present. The amusement at the opera house was kept up until a late hour. Music was furnished by Cones' 4th Regt. band and orchestra and was first class.

Taken altogether the day was a very successful one as besides the events above noted, the two fire companies each gave a run during the day, which are always enjoyed by the people and call out a large crowd. The police report that the crowd was most orderly at all times during the day, and it was not necessary to make any arrests to keep even the most ardent of the celebrants in order.

Mr. Nichols, the restaurant man, was bitten by a tarantula this morning, but received medical treatment at once, and it is not thought that he will suffer any effects.

Mr. Nichols was engaged in taking some bananas from a bunch that hung in his window when the large spider bit him on the back of the hand, and then jumped to the counter several feet distant. Mr. Nichols at once bound a handkerchief about his wrist to stop the circulation in his arm as much as possible and went to a doctor, when the wound was treated in a proper manner, and it is not likely that there will be any evil after effects.

The tarantula was captured after it had done the mischief, and is at Mr. Nichols store, where it has been seen by a large number of people who consider it quite a curiosity.

WAS A SUCCESS.

Fourth of July Celebration Large-
ly Attended by the People
from the Country.

Notwithstanding that this section of the country was favored with rather unpleasant weather during the day of the Fourth there was a good crowd in the city from early morning until late at night, and everybody seemed to have as good a time as is customary on such occasions.

One thing that the rain spoiled was the parade in the morning. Many had figured on going into the parade had been debarred from doing so by the rain of the day before, as it looked at that time as if we were going to have several days of bad weather. Others who had put the matter off until the last moment, were confronted with another shower on the morning of the Fourth, so that it was rather discouraging to try to do anything in this line. However, several who had braved the elements and defied the weather man to do his worst were in the parade, and did what they could to make this feature of the celebration a success.

In the afternoon the races and ball game were held at the fair grounds, and there was a large attendance at these features. All of the races as advertised were held, and there were some very nice exhibitions. The first race was the farmers' race, in which there were five entries, they being Plunger by Joe Duncan, Puss by A. H. Trotter, Dan by N. V. Blair, Eva Mae by N. G. Ratelle, and Felix B. by Geo. W. Baker. This race went in the one, two, three order. Eva taking first money, Plunger second, Felix third, Dan fourth and Puss fifth. Time 1:25.

In the green race there were only two contestants, the being Tommy and Jim. Tommy took the race, with Jim a good second, making a very interesting contest. Time 1:23½.

In the free for all there were only two entries, these being Gunther's horse of Wausau and Stevens' horse of Neekoos. Three heats were pulled off in this race, of which the Stevens' horse won two and the Wausau horse one. A dispute then arose as to whether the race was to be the best two in three or the best three in five, the Wausau man claiming that it should be three in five, while Mr. Stevens understood it to be two in three. In view of the fact that Mr. Stevens would not put his horse on for another heat, the Wausau man refused to take second place on the three heats that had been held. In view of these facts the judges decided to call the race off and to divide the first and second money equally between the two contestants.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the running race. There were seven entries in this, being Toppy L. by Springer, Lottie by Snyder, Chubb by Arpin, Kate by McCarthy, Pete by Welsh, Maud by Stevens and Paddy by Springer. This was a close race between Toppy and Kate, they being very evenly matched and enough faster than the rest of the bunch to get well away from them. Toppy took first place, Kate second, Lottie third and Chubb 4th. There was no jockeying in this race and every one of the boys drove their horses to win.

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Change in Time.

A slight change has been made in the time on the St. Paul road. No. 2, going south at 10:10, has been changed to go thru here at 9:30. No. 3 going north in the morning will pass thru at 7:37 o'clock. The changes went into effect on Sunday.

Good repairing at a low price at Krieger's. Tires and casing from \$1 up.

Have Struck it Rich.

W. S. Powell returned on Friday of last week from Mellen, where he had been to visit the property of the Penokee Development Co. This company has been prospecting some time on a tract of land that they have in that locality, and while they have known for some time that their property contained iron, heretofore they have never encountered anything so encouraging as their last find. Last year in working their property they drifted south from the main shaft about eighty feet and encountered thirty-four feet of black speckled hematite ore and a four inch vein of red hematite ore. This vein of red hematite was encountered about twenty feet from the main shaft. About two weeks ago when they commenced work they put in a blast in this small vein and following it up a short distance found that it suddenly widened, and in drifting eight feet the vein has widened five and one-half feet.

The ore is mixed with soapstone

which is the prime indication of a large body of ore within a few feet.

This ore and the soapstone mixed is called by mining experts "cap rock" and is always found upon entering a body of ore of this kind. The indication are that the vein of ore will continue to widen, and if it does so, it means that the company has a property that will be a money producer, and those having stock in the concern may well tell that they have made a good investment. The facilities for shipping ore from the property are of the best as the mine is located within half a mile of the old Mineral City spur, operated by the Sherry Lumber Co. a few years ago. If the prospects already discovered increase as the indications show at present the company will not have much trouble in getting sufficient money to operate their property.

Lady Macabees Entertain.

Forty members of the Lady Macabees met at their hall on Friday evening and gave a farewell party for Mrs. Bartholomew and Mrs. Dunn.

Both of whom were soon to leave the city to make their home elsewhere.

The two departing members

of the order were each presented

with a pin by Lady Commander

Yvon, who made a very nice present

speech. Mrs. Bartholomew also received a very unique gift

which was presented by Mrs. Kruger

with an appropriate address.

As the lady members appeared dressed as ghosts, and one of the amusements of

the evening was to guess the names of

these disguised ones. In this contest

Mrs. Minnie Palmer carried off first prize, while Mrs. Nathan

Church was given the consolation

prize. Later in the evening refreshments were served to those present, and taken altogether the event was one to be long remembered by those present.

Weather for July.

In his forecasts for July 1st R. Hicks predicts a storm period extending from the 2nd until after the

fourth of July, says Mr. Hicks,

will come in with very high sun-

mer temperature and falling barome-

ter. On touching the 2d, these

conditions will break into storms of

much force. There will be vicious

thunder and lightning, high winds

and in some localities torrents of

rain. The reaction from this storm

period is on the 7th, 8th and 9th.

It will be excessively warm about the

8th, with many thunder squalls.

The third storm period is central

on the 14th. At this time those

regions where storm prevailed

are likely to get an increase of same

in the 15th and 16th.

On the 17th Mr. Hicks says that

it will be a cool day.

On the 18th there will be a

strong wind from the west.

On the 19th there will be a

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUM & SUTOR.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

WORLD'S NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

It is announced from a reliable source at Pittsburgh that no strike is to be ordered on either the United States Steel corporation or any of the independents at the expiration of the scale. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has receded from its demands. The work will not shut down. It is believed that the Amalgamated and the American company also will be able to settle their dispute.

Maxwell K. Moorehead of Pittsburgh has been appointed American consul at St. Thomas, Ont.

Bates college, Lewiston, Me., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Judge Frank Hartford Smith of California.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, was given a farewell banquet at the Criterion restaurant, London.

Surgeon Raymond Spear of the navy has been ordered to Manchuria for special duty in connection with the naval, medical and sanitary features of the Russo-Japanese war.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, assistant chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, chief of artillery, have been detailed for duty as members of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Mrs. Helen Gould has consented to visit Warsaw, Ind., in August at the guest of Col. Isaac W. Brown, the "bird and bee man" of Rochester. He had intended Mrs. Gould in the protection of bird life.

Firecrackers exploded in a vacant pack started a fire at Mount Pleasant, N. J., that caused a loss of \$40,000.

John F. Merrill's residence at San Francisco, with many rare paintings and valuable antique furniture, was burned. Loss, \$125,000.

The town of Methiaktha, on the southeastern coast of Alaska, was burned June 26 and is believed to have been destroyed, according to reports brought by the steamer Culture City, which arrived yesterday at Seattle.

Miss Ada Rehak, the American actress, who is in London, Eng., suffering from appendicitis, was reported as making good progress toward recovery.

Miss Lila Chapman, formerly instructor of French at the University of Chicago, has received an appointment as senior instructor of romance languages from the University of Iowa.

Mrs. May Phillips, eldest daughter of Henry Phillips of Pittsburgh, Pa., was married in London to Capt. Frederick Guest of the First Life Guards, son of Lord Wharncliffe.

Mme. Clara Bernhardt has signed a contract for an American tour of thirty weeks, to begin in New York Nov. 6, 1905. Mme. Bernhardt will take her entire company and will be seen in revival of Hugo's "Angelo."

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan museum, was entertained at a farewell banquet prior to his leaving London for New York, by about 100 men distinguished in art and science. Sir John Gorst presided and presented the guest with a large and handsome silver bowl.

Charles J. Mould, a chemist, was arrested in Detroit, Mich., on the charge of being concerned with George F. Kline, who was arrested in Port Huron, in an alleged fraudulent "get-rich-quick" scheme, using the mails to defraud in the promotion of the "National League of American Women."

The Indiana Music Teachers' association met at Kokomo, Ind., with an attendance of 400. Mayor Bruns made the welcome address and the response was by W. J. Stabler of Noblesville, president of the association.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and family arrived in Portland, Me., and were taken aboard the revenue cutter Algonquin, which conveyed them to Squirrel Island, Mr. Shaw will stay there but a little time, but Mr. Shaw, their two daughters and son will remain until late in the season.

Mal. Gen. Leonard Wood and wife arrived at San Francisco from the Orient and will start at once for Boston. Gen. Wood reports conditions in the Philippines improving.

Many buildings in the business district of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., were destroyed by fire and one man is reported to have been burned to death. Loss, \$25,000, with little insurance.

The supreme court of Canada at Ottawa has decided in the case of Guyon and Greene that there is no appeal from the decision of the court of King's Bench at Quebec, which holds that they should be handed over to the United States government under extradition proceedings.

Arnon Ewerd, a farmer, 76 years of age, was killed by lightning during a storm near Murphyboro, Ill.

Jan Kubotic, the violinist, has signed a contract for a season of 100 concerts in the United States, beginning Dec. 1 next.

Lowell Bayard was held to the grand jury at Newark, Ohio, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frances Wertz.

George M. Harrison, a brakeman on the Wabash railroad, whose residence is at Chillicothe, Ind., was killed south of Butler, Ind.

Fire at Cleveland destroyed the plant of the Willard Battery company and the upper floors of the Fairbanks Morse & Co. warehouse. Loss, \$100,000. The entire wholesale district was threatened, when a thunderstorm assisted in checking the flames.

Sherman Cooper has been appointed internal revenue collector of the eighth district of Kentucky to succeed James Denton, resigned.

Secretary of State John Hay, accompanied by his son Clarence, has arrived at The Falls, the secretary's summer home at Newbury, N. H.

Formal orders have been issued by the navy department assigning Rear Admiral Brownson, the retiring superintendent of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, to the command of the fourth division of the north Atlantic squadron.

LATEST CASH MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago Produce.

Butter—Creamy, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

Beef—Round, chuck, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

Pork—Loin, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

Veal—Loin, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

Ham—Pork, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

Extra Choice—Pork, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

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Extra Choice—Pork, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c.

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Mistress Rosemary Allyn

By MILLICENT E. MANN

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CHAPTER XV—Continued.

"True," I replied dryly. "But you were out of town—well better than never." I finished with a shrug of the shoulder.

"Was there no post or messenger to send it?" she questioned.

"I preferred to wait until I could see you myself. I wished to give it into your own hands," I said.

"Do you suppose I would allow any one to hold me to the few words scrawled upon that slip of paper? You must have strange ideas of women, sir, if you think they value their happiness so lightly?" she asked.

I did not answer her. Instead, I said:

"I give it up, that you may transfer it to one more worthy of you."

"Indeed, sir—more impertinence!" she cried in a disdainful manner.

"Has someone also conferred upon you the office to pick and choose my suitors for me?" she asked, pertinaciously.

"Lady Felton, be not so scornful," I returned. "Since you are so loath to take the paper, I'll tear it up and so make an end of the miserable business."

I made a motion to do so.

"Nay, do not—" she stopped me with a gesture. "I would keep it as a memento of your magnanimity. So you give me to Cousin Raoul?"

With a bound I was at her side and had grasped her arm.

"What do you mean by this malediction?" I demanded.

She gave out a saucy laugh.

"Since you have given me to Cousin Raoul you have no right to question me," she said.

"My God! Rosemary, do not trifle with me," I cried. "What do you here? Why, I only left you a few moments ago."

She nodded her blonde head.

"Yes," she affirmed; "I believe you were to be with me in twenty minutes, and—so you are, thanks to me, not you."

She made a move at me. She was adorable! but I was not to be deterred from my determination by her beauty.

"You will tell me what you are doing here, at once!" I said, harshly.

"Once you deceived me by masquerading as a brother, and I shudder yet when I think of what might have been the consequences; now you would assume the character of Lady Felton—I will have no more play acting."

"Are you speaking to Lady Felton or Rosemary Allyn?" she demurely asked.

"God's blood!" I cried. "You shall not trifl with me so."

But she went on.

"If to Lady Felton, she must needs order you from her presence. If to Rosemary Allyn—that is a different oot."

It was like tow playing with fire—she had tempted me too much—she

I looked at her inquiringly as we stepped through an opening into a back hall.

"You must know, sir," she explained, "my father likes you not in the position of suitor to his daughter's hand—he thinks to decide that question to his own satisfaction in giving me to my cousin Raoul Dwight."

"But," she added proudly, "he has not taken in the reckoning the most important person—myself."

"Sweet Rosemary," I said, and would have taken her to my arms again.

"Nay, sir, do not make me blush," she said.

"Forgive me," I murmured, and I followed her down the steps to the door.

"When may I see you again?" I asked. "I must see you soon. I have much to tell you. I am calling at Lady Dwight's to-morrow morning; can you not arrange it so as to be there afterwards?" I insisted eagerly.

She thought she could be there, and after kissing her hand respectfully, I hurried the second time that night from her presence.

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XVI.

To-Night.

Young Woman's Desire to Escape Home Life More Than Satisfied.

Although I had come out of Lady Felton's house by the side entrance, I went round to the front to summon my servant. I asked him if any one had entered the house while he waited there. He answered "Yes," and that the gentleman had questioned him rather sharply as to his business.

He had told him that he was only looking for a stray wayfarer who might wish to hire him. When my lord peremptorily ordered him off. He had retired from the house but come back shortly. You see he was a fellow of discernment, and because of that quality I gave him an extra coin.

She nodded her blonde head.

"Yes," she affirmed; "I believe you were to be with me in twenty minutes, and—so you are, thanks to me, not you."

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., July 5, 1905

Entered at the Post Office at Grand
Rapids, Wis., as second-
class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50

Six Months.....75

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 2 inches long, making a one column advertisement for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all matters of entertainment, where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

A Solid Investment.

The following editorial is from the Milwaukee Journal, and contains so much of truth that it should be carefully weighed and considered not only by young men, but by all men:

Dear Editor: I am a young man of 24. I have worked and saved \$500 that want to invest in something solid. What would you advise as an investment?

We would say—always provide you do not wish to use it as capital in business—put your \$500 into coal contracts.

The investment is as safe as government bonds. And if carefully made it will bring very much larger returns.

Out as much good land as you can buy for your \$500. If you go only ten acres, buy that much. If you buy forty cheap lands where your payment of \$500 will count, and you have, say, ten years to pay the balance, at so much per year, at a low rate of interest, buy it. There are such chances. But be very sure the soil is good.

The hunger in this country for lands and for homes is a great hunger. And the appetite is constantly whetted by the growing of the population and the lessening of opportunities to buy good, cheap lands. Every acre of good land anywhere in the United States is bound to grow in value.

If you own a bit of land you are as independent as it is possible to mortal to be.

Land is the basis of all wealth. Land combined with labor produces a constant reproduction of values.

If you cannot find a good investment in lands, buy real estate in a growing city. But you must be careful where you select it. It must be located in the direction of growth and be purchased at its actual cash value or less. If your city lot is located out of the way of improvement you may be forced to pay taxes and wait for years for a realization.

But remember this fact stated in holy writ: "The earth abideth." If possible, get a good piece of it.

Trained Foresters in Great Demand.

The demand for foresters is increasing rapidly both for State work and with private owners. Many States now have forest commissions, and several of them have State foresters. A trained forester at \$2,000 a year and two assistant foresters at \$1,200 each are wanted by California. Wisconsin wants an assistant forester at \$1,500, Indiana a forester to take charge of its State reserves, and Washington offers \$1,800 a year for a trained forester. In many other States the availability of creating the office of State forester has been under discussion this year, and it is only a matter of a few years when such an official will be considered a regular part of an efficient State government.

The demand for foresters by private timber owners is growing at a still more rapid rate. During the last twelve months 7 of the Bureau of Forestry force have left to take up work with such owners, and 4 have accepted public positions—two with Massachusetts, one with Connecticut, and the fourth with Ontario, Canada. A number of other requests from private owners can not be met because men are not available. The year before there were less than half as many applications for trained men. But the demand for trained specialists in this line has only begun.

Large lumber companies, great wood manufacturing concerns, owners of extensive forests, railroad companies, and others are taking a hitherto unknown practical interest in conservative forestry. They must have expert men to control their holdings. The result is that forestry is very rapidly taking its place as a recognized profession. A number of forest schools are training young men for this work, but the demand has outrun the supply.

Infant Incubators at Portland Fair.

The results of the discoveries of German scientists are embodied in an elaborate exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Fair, where an array of incubators, inhabited by living infants, practically demonstrates the ability of the incubator system to save the lives of premature-born children.

Previous to the discovery of the incubator system, all infants weighing less than two pounds and three ounces died on the day of birth, and not more than fifteen per cent of children prematurely born survived. The incubator idea has solved the problem by providing the four essentials in the care of the prematurely born, pure air, an even temperature, perfect cleanliness and proper nourishment. The supply comes in silvered tubes from outside the building, being thoroughly purified and warmed before entering the apparatus, and the temperature is regulated according to the condition of the infant. Cleanliness is maintained by giving the child a bath daily, and clothing it in frequent changes of sterilized clothing. When the infants are so weak as to be unable to take nourishment in the regular way, a specially constructed spoon by means of which the child inhales the milk as it breathes, is used. Every infant is weighed before and after feeding, to ascertain

A Mountain Tomb

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.] While the western terminus of the Union Pacific railroad was still at Cheyenne I started off into the mountains with a companion named John Shayne to prospect for gold.

We had been out for two weeks when signs of Indians became so fresh that we were driven into hiding in a small canyon or ravine making out of a larger one. We kept working back up the dark and narrow way until we had quite reached the end, and as it had now come night and we were in want of food we decided to start a fire.

The bottom of the ravine was covered with leaves and limbs, and we soon had a cheerful blaze going. Soon after the fire was lighted two great wolves rushed past us, going for the mouth.

They had come out of a mass of rock at the upper end.

Thinking there

might be a den there in which others were hiding, we made a torch and inspected the place.

Under the tangle of trees which had fallen from above was the mouth of a cave. It was little larger than the body of a wolf, but when we had eaten our supper we went at it to enlarge the orifice. In the course of an hour we opened the mouth of a great cavern. From the mouth what may be called a white hallway ran back a distance of a hundred feet, and then came to the cavern itself.

Its roof was from thirty to forty feet high, and its width and length there was space enough to crowd a thousand people together. We built a fire in the center of the vast apartment that we might have a good view around us, thinking there might be other wild animals lurking about, and when we could see everything we stood amazed and wondered if we could be dreaming.

It was a cavern, a chasm house and a tomb combusted. There was not such a thing as a perfect skeleton, but there were hundreds and hundreds of human bones lying about, each one as white as ivory and as clean as a billion balls. In the center of the cavern were seven or eight heaps of furniture, bedding, clothing and cooking utensils, each one apparently having belonged to a different owner. Leaning against one of the walls were eight rifles and near them were axes and bags of powder.

As we looked around and saw these things and handled some of them we could come to but one conclusion. Everything before us had belonged to a party of Indians making westward over the overland trail. The cave was only ten miles off the trail. There had been some awful tragedy here, and we began looking closer to make it out. The puzzle was soon solved.

The Indians had either been attacked by Indians and driven to bay in the cavern or had wandered from the trail and taken temporary refuge there. There was no way to tell how long they had been inside when a hand-some brought down thousands of tons of debris over the mouth of the cavern and entombed them. Heavy rains had subsequently washed much of it inside, and then the wolves had burrowed through the remainder. The entombed people had made efforts in three or four directions and had broken or worn out their spades and shovels, but they had had to give it up at last. They might have blasted their way out with powder at hand, but they were afraid to use it.

Had it not been for the reward offered I would have given up the job. It seemed to me that the members of the family had some grudge against the Indians and wished to get him in trouble. However, a hundred dollars was not to be made every day, and early the next morning I went over to Buckthorne. I had telephoned the police of that town among others to keep a sharp lookout for my man and on arriving went to the police office to score them for not getting him. They had kept watch of incoming and outgoing trains and were sure the accused had not either arrived or departed. Since they were especially sure that he had not departed I remained in the town all day, expecting that he was there and would show himself. But he didn't, and that night I went back home discouraged. I arrived after midnight, when the town was asleep. Happening to cast my eye up at the spire of St. Mark's church, near my house, I thought I saw something white at the very apex. I was a good deal puzzled, for I had never seen anything up there before—indeed, nobody had been there, so far as I knew, since the church was built. I was so interested that for the time being I forgot my ill success in arresting Hickox. However, there was too dark for me to make out the curious thing, there was nothing for me to do but wait for daylight, so I went home and to bed.

The next morning on going to the window I noticed a knot of people standing opposite the church. They were all peering up at the spire, some of them with field glasses. I saw a man lower his glass and laugh. He handed it to another, who looked up and also laughed. Some appeared to be astonished and serious, but nearly every one laughed. Turning to get at a solution of the mystery, I dressed hurriedly and, seizing a field glass, ran downstairs and across to where I could see the church. There, lashed to the very summit of the spire, was an orange, white, squirrel looking thing swinging in the wind. There were letters on it, and, raising my field-glass, I read:

THEIR WEDDING CARD

[Original.] "I once had a case," said the constable, "that was unique. I was called upon to arrest Frank Hickox, a steeplejack.

The listeners laughed and declared

that the finish of the story was plain enough. The steeplejack climbed a spire and thus avoided arrest.

"Not at all," the constable proceeded.

"Anthony Carver, a small merchant, had missed articles from his store and purported to have found some of them in Hickox's room. He had sworn out the warrant on which I was to make the arrest. Before I could get my fingers on the young man he had either left the place or gone into hiding. I had a conference with Carver, who was very bitter against the steeplejack. He admitted that the young man had often been at his house and had accepted of his hospitality. Carver gave that as a reason for his having turned so mercilessly against Hickox. Indeed he offered me \$100 in case I succeeded in catching the arrest."

I hunted the town high and low, but the steeplejack was in it I couldn't find out where he was concealed. The next day I heard of him in Fairmount and, telephoning the police to hold him, took a train to go there. When I reached the place the police reported that they had been too late, but had information that Hickox had taken a train for the junction, ten miles distant. I went there, but he had gone on. After spending a day following him from one point to another without getting any nearer to him I suspected his pals were misleading me. I returned to my starting point, called on Mr. Carver and reported my ill success.

His daughter, a young woman of twenty, was in the room at the time.

She listened to my account somewhat contentedly and when I got through said simply:

"I saw him in Buckthorne yesterday."

"You? Saw him? How did that happen?"

"I went over there to visit a friend."

I looked at the girl's rather inquisitive face and made no comment on his daughter's information.

"Why didn't you call a policeman?" I asked, "and have the fellow held?"

"In the first place, there was no policeman about, and, in the second, I wouldn't know what rights I have in such a case." And, turning on her best, she whisked off the room.

Had it not been for the reward offered I would have given up the job.

It seemed to me that the members of the family had some grudge against the steeplejack and wished to get him in trouble. However, a hundred dollars was not to be made every day, and early the next morning I went over to Buckthorne. I had telephoned the police of that town among others to keep a sharp lookout for my man and on arriving went to the police office to score them for not getting him. They had kept watch of incoming and outgoing trains and were sure the accused had not either arrived or departed. Since they were especially sure that he had not departed I remained in the town all day, expecting that he was there and would show himself. But he didn't, and that night I went back home discouraged. I arrived after midnight, when the town was asleep. Happening to cast my eye up at the spire of St. Mark's church, near my house, I thought I saw something white at the very apex. I was a good deal puzzled, for I had never seen anything up there before—indeed, nobody had been there, so far as I knew, since the church was built. I was so interested that for the time being I forgot my ill success in arresting Hickox. However, there was too dark for me to make out the curious thing, there was nothing for me to do but wait for daylight, so I went home and to bed.

The leading drug Co. in the city has been in business 15 years. We make a specialty of prescriptions. We have the famous corn cure and headache cure, also a full line of perfumes, stationery, cigars and toilet articles. Our soda fountain is the neatest in the city.

5. What Land agency in Grand Rapids deals in Wisconsin River Valley Lands, sells all kinds of city property and both improved and wild farm lands? They also examine and prepare abstract titles. If you have anything to sell go and see them and if you want to buy, consult them and get what you want.

6. The coolest place in town is our refrigerator, that is where we keep our fine line of meats of all kinds. We keep dressed and live poultry always on hand. Home made hams and sausages. We handle Swift's & Armour's goods too. Who are we?

7. The leading drug Co. in the city has been in business 15 years. We make a specialty of prescriptions. We have the famous corn cure and headache cure, also a full line of perfumes, stationery, cigars and toilet articles. Our soda fountain is the neatest in the city.

8. This is the leading jewelry store in town. We carry the largest stock of every thing in our line. We make it a point to prove to our customers by figures and facts that we can give them a better deal than Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, or any other out of town establishment.

9. This is the only place of its kind in town. The practical horse trainer is the one with whom you can trust your colts, a man who is old and experienced in the business. He makes a specialty of developing, shoeing and squaring up the trotter and pacer. This firm has also the leading livery, sale and boarding stable in the city. When in need of neat rigs and clean steppers phone us and you will receive prompt attention. Who are we?

10. Special sale on go-carts at the leading furniture store in the city. We could easier tell you what we have "now" than what "we have" for we carry a complete line of everything in furniture. Call in and see our couches, Morris chairs and iron beds. We also do picture framing. Who are we?

11. For a few moments ideas were tumbling about in my head like dice in a box. Then the revelation came to me, and it turned out to be the truth. Hickox and Carver's daughter were lovers. Carver, objecting to the match, had accused Hickox of theft and placed or caused to be placed articles from his store in the young man's room. Hickox had kept out of the way (he had probably been hidden by Miss Carver) till the straining was over, but the Indians proved to be strong for them, they retired within the cave, leaving their animals and wagons outside. The Indians were shot down and the wagons burned.

The people had plenty of powder, but there was not one single drop of water to be had. The cave was as dry as a desert. If we should have

found everybody as well preserved as

embalmed. We thoroughly explored every foot of wall, and there was not even a damp spot. How many hours or days before the Indians blocked up the entrance no one can say, but it is believed that the Indians brought the powder from above.

Writing about the occurrence to his friend, T. Edgar Penberth, the novelist concludes his letter by telling of an amusing effort which might have disfigured him for the remainder of his life, his face being badly cut through the recoil of an overcharged gun. Fortunately the doctor's skill prevented him from being permanently maimed.

The people had plenty of powder, but there was not one single drop of water to be had. The cave was as dry as a desert. If we should have

found everybody as well preserved as

embalmed. We thoroughly explored

every foot of wall, and there was not even a damp spot. How many hours or days before the Indians blocked up the entrance no one can say, but it is believed that the Indians brought the powder from above.

"Tell Mr. Bret Harte it's all right," he said. "He killed the hare."

IRONCLAD VESSELS.

The First Ones Seem to Have Been Built in France in 1866.

The idea of protecting ships by means of armor appears to have originated in the United States, but the French were the first to adopt it. Five floating batteries were constructed in France with oak sides eight inches thick, protected by armor four and three-eighths inches thick. In March, 1865, the first of these, the Tonnerre, mounting sixteen guns, was launched at Brest, and the other four were all launched in the same year. These vessels were first used at the bombardment of Kirby in the Black sea on the 11th October, 1855. Two English vessels—the Erebus and Terror—were at once built on similar lines, but did not arrive at Kirby till the 24th of October, too late to take part in the bombardment.

The results of this experiment were so satisfactory that the French government fitted a wooden frigate, then building, with armor of the same thickness, and in November, 1859, the first ironclad frigate, the Gloire, of 5,600 tons displacement and 800 horsepower, was launched.—Pearson's Weekly.

Artificial Flowers.

It was in Italy that a demand for artificial flowers first arose. This was due primarily to a caprice of fashion which demanded that during festivals blossoms in and out of their seasons should be worn and also to the fact that their color and freshness were stable. Later on, in the middle ages, the artificial so far superseded the natural that both men and women decked their heads with imitation flowers of cambric, paper, glass and metal. The best artificial flowers are now made in Paris.

Tribune Advertising Contest.

What business houses are described in the following paragraphs? For the first correct answer, we will give \$1 in cash. Answers must be in July 11th. Firm names will be published July 12th. Send all answers to Tribune Advertising Contest, 611 State Street, Madison, Wis.

1. The up-to-date photographic studio, and the place where you are sure of getting high grade work every time. We have the latest styles of mountings and finishes. The smallest one being the "Gibson" or "steel engraving." We also have some very nice photos that are both unique and durable. The posing is the most particular part of a photograph, and we aim to get you into a natural as well as an artistic position and we secure a pleasing and not a picture expression. Children are always glad to come and see them are made to feel at home. Studio is open every day, including Sunday. We get good results rain or shine. To the Brides who come here we give a pretty present. Watch to see where this place is, and remember it is the studio where they want to please, all the people all the time.

2. Do you know the safest bank to do business with are the National Banks? Do you know the National Banks of Wood county are among the strongest and safest in the whole country. We are one of them and we do a general banking business. Leave your deposits with us. We can make your small savings grow and keep them where they are always safe. Who are we?

3. Where can you buy Pickard's hand painted china, cut glass, the Hamilton, Rockford, Ill., and Elgin and Waltham watches. Graham sterling silverware, solid gold brooches, stick pins, cuff links, neck braces and watch guards?

4. For hunger—groceries, flour, eggs, meats, etc.; for sickness—drugs; for good dressers—fine clothing, gents' furnishings, hats caps and fancy vests. For tender feet Douglas and Selz shoes for men and boys. Queen Quality for ladies. For home purse our underpriced basement. The best place on earth to buy good goods cheap. If your house or barn are old, build a new one while material is cheap. Yours, anxious to please. Who are we?

5. What Land agency in Grand Rapids deals in Wisconsin River Valley Lands, sells all kinds of city property and both improved and wild farm lands? They also examine and prepare abstract titles. If you have anything to sell go and see

Cut Flowers

Any kind you want for wed-

dings, parties, funerals, etc.

AT—

Sam Church's

DRUG STORE,

Also orders taken for plants,
hardy rose, and any kind of hardy
plants, and shrubs. All orders
carefully attended to.

M. PHILIPP,

WAUSAU, WIS.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

ALL KINDS OF

COAL

PRICES RIGHT.

E. C. KETCHUM.

TELEPHONE:

Office, 164, Residence, 351

T. B. SCOTT

FREE LIBRARY.

HOURS

From 2:30 to 6 p.m. & 7 to 8:30 p.m.

Every Day Except Sunday.

From 9 to 12:00 Saturday morning.

Children's Room Closed After 8 o'clock

The "New Art"

C. W. MASON, Prop.

Dealer in Fine Wine, Liquors
and Cigars.

West side, Grand Rapids.

Do you Want A Piano?

I handle some of the best,
the Cable goods. Among
them are the

Conover,
Mason & Hamlin
Cable,

Kingsbury,

Wellington,

Mason & Hamlin Organ,

Chicago Cottage Organ,

I can give you a few price
and easy terms. If you want
an instrument, talk the matter
over with me.

MRS. F. P. DALY.

Building Lots

I have a number of lots in
the Dally addition on the east
side, also in the Dally & Ring
addition on the west side which
will be sold cheap on easy
monthly payments. A chance
for a cheap home.

MRS. F. P. DALY

ISAAC P. WITTER, PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. MEAD, VICE-PRESIDENT,
F. H. JACKSON, PASHUR.

[Established 1888]

Bank of

Grand Rapids

[WEST SIDE]

CAPITAL \$50,000.

SURPLUS, \$6,000.

"It's what you save, not what you earn
that makes wealth." Investigate our
system of Home Savings Banks.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

BY MAIL

Best

Sewing-Machine

Needles

FOR ALL

MAKES OF

MACHINES

ONLY 5 CENTS

Per Package

Postage one cent for 1 to 20 packages

Send Cash or Stamps. State kinds wanted.

Address

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

103 River St., West Side,

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Jessie Hopgood celebrated the
Fourth at Wild Rose.

Flynts going at reduced rates at
Laundry's harness shop.

Mr. Harvio was a business visitor
at Wausau on Monday.

Mrs. J. D. Carter of Tomahawk is
in the city visiting relatives.

Mrs. T. P. Peereboom as spent a
week with relatives at Appleton.

Second hand wheels for sale
cheap at Geo F. Krieger and Co.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood and Miss
Laura Reeves left on Saturday for
Prairie du Chien, where they expect
to spend a week or more.

The Ladies Foreign Missionary so-
ciety of the Congregational church
will meet with Mrs. Oberbeck next
Tuesday afternoon, June 11th.

Miss Flora Compton spent Monday
and Tuesday at Ogdensburg and Wau-
sau.

John L. Voelker of Marshfield was
a business visitor in the city on
Thursday.

P. W. Boyce and family of Wau-
sau are guests at the Will Boyce home
this week.

Miss Alvira Nick of Marshfield
spent the 4th here visiting relatives
and friends.

Galvanic Soap is pure and white,
washes clothes without boiling or
hard rubbing.

Will Pouse has gone to Ripon to
accept a position as clerk in the Hotel
Englebright.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parmenter
spent the Fourth with relatives in
Stevens Point.

Miss Stella Laramie departed on
Monday for Waupaca and the Veterans
Home where she will spend a few
weeks with friends and grandparents.

Butteck was visited by a fire on
Sunday. A building occupied by Mr.
Kern as a saloon and owned by the
Gund Brewing company was de-
stroyed.

Mr. Peterson is putting a com-
pact sidewalk for Andrew Schreiber and Mrs.
Kato Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shearer of
Wausau spent to Fourth in the city
visiting relatives.

J. J. Phillips was at Almond the
Fourth assisting his father in running a
Merry-go-Round.

Howard Fish of Medford has ac-
cepted a position as assistant manager
at the Hotel Dixon.

Miss Daisy Minchew of Green
Bay, is a guest at the D. B. Phillips
home for several weeks.

Miss Jennie Jeffrey, of Canby,
Minn., is in the city the guest of Dr.
and Mrs. A. L. Ridgman.

Chas. Rath is home from Wausau
to spend a week with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. John Rath.

Miss Grace Parker has accepted a
position in the law office of W. E.
Wheaton as stenographer.

Mr. August Sutor and son Ray-
mond of Marshfield spent the Fourth
in the city with relatives.

Martin Beyer came down from
Keenau on Monday night and spent
the Fourth with his folks.

A 12½ pound boy was born to Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. Brubaker of North
Fond du Lac last week. Mrs. Brubaker
was formerly Miss Nellie Payne
of the south side.

Mrs. Alice Shafer and daughter
Belle of Cassian, are in the city the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Baum-
gartner. Mrs. Shafer is Mrs. Baum-
gartner's mother.

Charles Bodner and Miss Margaret
Raymond were married Thursday at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Put-
nam officiating. They departed for a
short wedding trip after which they
will go at once to house keeping in
their newly prepared home.

S. O. T. Hough and Miss Jessie
Stetzer returned on Monday from
Manitowoc where they had been visiting
with the relatives of Mrs. Hough
for several days.

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and Mrs. Geo. Brubaker of North
Fond du Lac last week. Mrs. Brubaker
was formerly Miss Nellie Payne
of the south side.

Miss Maud Whaley of Necedah
arrived in the city on Monday to spend
the Fourth among friends.

Rev. A. L. Putnam was at Merrill
several days last week where he attended
a Baptist convention.

Galvanic is the original "Fam-
ous Easy Washer," all other white
laundry soaps are substitutes.

Bosser Bros. & Ebert have taken
the contract to put in a cement block
sidewalk for Dwight Huntington.

Herma Abel came down from
Sauk Rapids last week to visit short
while with his family in this city.

H. C. Koenig and children of
Marshfield were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Thos. Mullen over the Fourth.

Robert Morse left on Saturday for
Lancaster where he intended to spend
a week or more visiting his parents.

Miss Lilas McGivern of Marshfield
was in the city over the Fourth to
visit her friend, Miss Laurie Drumb.

Adolph Henke of Green Bay, a
photographer, is in the city assisting
in the studio work at Menzel's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Gross of
Necedah spent the Fourth of July in
the city visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Schmit of Osh-
kosh were in the city over Sunday the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bra-
zeau.

Mrs. Paul Phillips was at Tomahawk
last week where she was visiting
with friends and relatives for a
time.

The Mission Band will meet Sat-
urday afternoon on the lawn of Mrs.
E. B. Rossier. Everybody cordially
invited.

Miss Mae Jefferson of Monroe Con-
tinent spent several days in the city the
past week the guest of Miss Ollie
Eminous.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crawford of
Marshfield spent the Fourth of July
visiting the home of Dr. A. B.
Crawford.

Ferdinand Witzel who is employed
in the new mill at Merrill, spent Sun-
day in the city visiting his relatives
and friends.

Mrs. William Brannaman has gone
to Excelsior, Richland Co., where
she will visit her relatives for a
couple of months.

Excursion tickets to Street Carni-
val at Marshfield, Wis., via the
North-Western Line, will be sold at
reduced rates July 11 to 15, inclusive,
limited to return until July 17, in-
clusive.

August John was adjudged insane
last week and taken to the asylum on
Friday. Mr. John is one of the old
settlers here.

Mrs. John Anderson and children
of Fond du Lac are spending the
week at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Louis Oberbeck.

Wood and coal for sale. Also
contractors of cement blocks for side
walks. For prices see Bosser Bros.
& Ebert, telephone 54.

Postage one cent for 1 to 20 packages
Send Cash or Stamps. State kinds wanted.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Alexander of
Milwaukee were in the city over the
Fourth the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W.
H. Edwards.

Mrs. F. MacKinnon is entertaining
a house party of young ladies for her
daughter, Miss Olive Clifford of
Wheaton, Ill., Miss Ruth Weller of
Fond du Lac, and Miss Ethel Ramsey
of Appleton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. St. John of Stevens
Point spent the Fourth of July in
Grand Rapids, the guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Andrew King.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary
society of the M. E. church will meet
with Mrs. G. T. Rowland Friday
afternoon, July 7th.

Mrs. John Poosley of Eiron re-
turned Monday from a two weeks
visit with relatives in Kaukauna, Ap-
peton and New Holstein.

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Majority of Inhabitants of Warsaw Oppose Russian Rule

With the people of Russia generally in a state of unrest preceding a revolution, with open revolt in some sections of the Czar's domains, and with fresh disasters caused by the war in the East, the autocracy of Russia is in a critical condition.

That the war must be ended soon to prevent a general revolt against the government cannot be doubted. Dispatches from all parts of Russia are all of this tenor.

The internal situation grows graver daily. Each loss of a life at the hands of the Cossacks increases the hatred of the people toward all that the government represents. Reports of fresh disorders are coming from Russia as fast as the censors will let them out. The news of the riots has been minimized by officialdom; no one can guess their real extent.

The red flag of revolution was hoisted at the masthead of the *Kniaz Potemkin*, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea. The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard. In the open sea and the ship was completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who threw in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the *Kniaz Potemkin*

against the altar rails. In the body of the church a number of men, seated in pews on one side, sang, and when they had ceased, the women on the other side took up the strain. In another church the doors are left open at all times, but an iron-barred gate shuts off the interior from the porch. Yet at any hour of the day women and men may be seen loafing there, and these by no means the poorest in the town. What loafing of hats, too, in the act of passing a church! We saw a dozen men raise their hats simultaneously.

Language is a symbol, a pledge to

or in tuques of rough wool. The garrison consists of 30,000 men. The authorities are quick to suppress manifestations of national feeling. An Englishman told me that he had invited some ladies to his room one evening, and after supper one of them sang a Polish patriotic song. Next day he received a call from the police.

Do the Poles speak bitterly of Russia? We asked one of them in the crowded waiting room of the station if they were contented with their lot, and he replied: "Such things must not be talked of here."

Another reply of another Pole to

the question was: "My only wish is that my business may prosper."—Correspondent London Mail Gazette.

FOR FOUR YEARS

"For four years," said Mrs. Davis recently, "I suffered indescribable misery from sick headache every month, accompanied by fainting spells, shortness of breath and severe pain in my left side. There were also bearing-down pains, at times so acute that I could not stand up, and my head was full of ringing sounds. It seemed as if everything was going to hit me in the eyes. I was compelled to lie down with closed eyes for hours to get a little relief. When I attempted to arise everything would whirl around and it would grow so dark that I could scarcely see my object."

"Couldn't your doctor help you?"

"My doctors in all treated me, but I got no lasting benefit. Besides I used a lot of advertised remedies. The only medicine, however, that had the desired effect was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they are truly a godsend to women. I did not have much faith in them when I began to take them. I found myself, however, so much better after using two boxes that I began to believe in them. They checked right away the decline into which I was going. My troubles kept lessening and finally disappeared altogether."

"How long did it take for a cure?"

"After I had used several boxes my cure was all right. I had taken on flesh and was strong and healthy. I feel today in spirits more like a girl of sixteen than a woman of my years."

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FOND OF NATIONAL GAME.

Government Clerks at Washington Have Regular League.

Washington boasts of a "Departmental Baseball League" composed of teams representing the various departments. Several cabinet officials make a point of attending the games, which are played almost every afternoon on the big circle in the rear of the white house. Secretary Mead is the most enthusiastic rooter of the lot, though Secretary Moody is a close second. One of the most faithful attempts at the professional games of ball in Washington is the Clinton minister. Sir Chetung was a famous pitcher while a student at Amherst. He could have made big money as a professional had he cared to take up baseball instead of diplomacy.

CHICAGO LOSES GOOD CITIZEN.

Graeme Stewart, Dead. Also Prominent in National Affairs.

Graeme Stewart, one of Chicago's leading merchants and foremost citizens, died June 26, two weeks after a stroke of apoplexy.

Graeme Stewart was born on Aug. 30, 1853, three years after his father, William Stewart, an Ayrshire Scotchman, settled in Chicago.

From 1900 to 1904 Mr. Stewart was

a member of the Republican national committee, succeeding Thomas N. Jamieson as the Illinois member. He

served the entire four years as a member of the executive committee of the organization. In the campaign of 1900 he was the central figure in the management of the campaign in the west, the headquarters being in Chicago, the name in Russian letters as ordered by law, the Polish name in Western characters.

Nowhere is the clash of rival creeds more conspicuous than here. No doubt most of the churches are Catholic, and many of them, Gothic or Renaissance, are by no means wanting in merit. But if you will stand on the bridge across the Vistula and look upon the hills on which the city is built, dominating all there is a mass of scaffolding with three gilt crosses on the top. It is a new Russian cathedral, which is being raised by means of subscriptions from Orthodox Russia, and when it has its domes and cupolas it will be the most striking object in the town. Sometimes, however, the process is reversed, for the Orthodox are not numerous in the Polish capital. In the Praha across the river are two high Gothic towers, uplifter far above the roofs. And opposite the fair and small is a tiny Russian church, with its resplendent silver crosses. It is because Warsaw is the capital of conquered Poland or because it is near to Germany that the streets are alive with soldiers? The attention is arrested incessantly by a company of big-limbed fellows, who slouch about in white blouses and black trousers.

That the Poles are aware of their mission no one who has watched them can doubt. With them, as in England, religion and patriotism are synonymous. What crowded church! We went into one of them in the afternoon, on an ordinary week day; the seats and aisles were almost full. No priest was visible, but a crowd of people pressed, expectant, patient,

and ready to listen.

ENVOYUE WELCOME.

When the young king of Spain was in London, he one day saw a banner with the words: "We welcome the king, señor, sea largo y leal," which was intended to mean: "May your reign, sir, be long and happy." But that last word threw him into fits of laughter. It should have been "folk." As it was it meant nothing in Spanish, while in French, a language with which his majesty is familiar, it is equivalent to the American "get out."

THROUGH TO SEE DUKE.

When the duke of Sutherland sailed from home for New York last week not less than 500 persons assembled on the pier to get a glimpse of him. All were doomed to disappointment, for the duke had slipped on board quietly the previous evening and kept to his stateroom until the steamer backed out into the river. The passenger list included nearly 1,200 names and so great was the jam that an extra force of police was necessary to keep the gangways clear.

HOW GOMEZ PUNISHED TRAITOR.

The late Gen. Maximino Gomez once caught one of his brigadiers selling brown sugar to the Spaniards. Gomez stripped the traitor of his stars and said: "From this time forth you are Brigadier Rasperura," which, translated, is Brigadier Sugar Cake.

FAMOUS BRAZILIAN AUTHOR.

Elas Zerolo, the most noted author of Brazil, is also a scientist, geographer, philologist, linguist and physi-

THE MONTHLY TRIAL

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BEARING-DOWN PAINS.

A WOMAN TELLS HOW SHE HAS BECOME WELL AND STRONG AFTER YEARS OF MIGRAINE DUE TO IRREGULAR FUNCTIONS.

The fact that one woman is bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, strong and cheerful, while another is pale, weak and depressed, is due more often than otherwise to the regularity in the one case and the irregularity in the other of the functions that are peculiar to the sex. When these are disturbed everything goes wrong; pain and discomfort are felt all over the body; the sensations are often奇异.

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Another reply of another Pole to

the question was: "My only wish is that my business may prosper."—Correspondent London Mail Gazette.

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"Couldn't your doctor help you?"

"My doctors in all treated me, but I got no lasting benefit. Besides I used a lot of advertised remedies. The only medicine, however, that had the desired effect was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they are truly a godsend to women. I did not have much faith in them when I began to take them. I found myself, however, so much better after using two boxes that I began to believe in them. They checked right away the decline into which I was going. My troubles kept lessening and finally disappeared altogether."

"How long did it take for a cure?"

"After I had used several boxes my cure was all right. I had taken on flesh and was strong and healthy. I feel today in spirits more like a girl of sixteen than a woman of my years."

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"For four years," said Mrs. Davis recently, "I suffered indescribable misery from sick headache every month, accompanied by fainting spells, shortness of breath and severe pain in my left side. There were also bearing-down pains, at times so acute that I could not stand up, and my head was full of ringing sounds. It seemed as if everything was going to hit me in the eyes. I was compelled to lie down with closed eyes for hours to get a little relief. When I attempted to arise everything would whirl around and it would grow so dark that I could scarcely see my object."

"Couldn't your doctor help you?"

"My doctors in all treated me, but I got no lasting benefit. Besides I used a lot of advertised remedies. The only medicine, however, that had the desired effect was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they are truly a godsend to women. I did not have much faith in them when I began to take them. I found myself, however, so much better after using two boxes that I began to believe in them. They checked right away the decline into which I was going. My troubles kept lessening and finally disappeared altogether."

"How long did it take for a cure?"

"After I had used several boxes my cure was all right. I had taken on flesh and was strong and healthy. I feel today in spirits more like a girl of sixteen than a woman of my years."

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STEAMSHIP SOLD FOR \$5.
Cost \$200,000, but Now Lies in 100
Feet of Water.

The legal disposition of a wreck, which may possibly also include its mechanical disposition, is told in a dispatch from Charleston of the sale of a steel steamship with a cargo of sugar.

The Leif Eriksson is her name, and she lies in 13 fathoms, about 20 miles south of Charleston light, off Bull Bay.

With her topmasts above the surface, and her funnel, derricks, gear and decks visible in clear water, the steamer has furnished to craft swimmers over her an interesting and weird study for the betterpart of three months.

The Leif Eriksson, a Norwegian steamer of 2128 tons register, Capt. J. Seavall, bound from Cardenas for Philadelphia, was sunk off Bull's Bay, with the loss of her second engineer and one seaman, on Feb. 4, by the whaleback steamer City of Everett. The remaining 29 men of the steamer were saved by the whaleback.

The Leif Eriksson cost \$200,000. She sold for \$5. Wrecking her in 14 fathoms will be easy, and the prospects of her speculative purchaser are rosy.—New York World.

Woodman.

Of all crafts, that of the woodman should, with some few others of like



honorable age, take precedence by right of ancient pedigree. For the wood cutter of today can claim as his mate in stroke and tool, the wedged trunk and close-tunneled stem, the Assyrian who still lustily cuts the date palms on the sculptured slabs of Koyunjik. Olyssus, feeling his twenty acres and trimming them with "ax of bronze"; plus Aeacus, whose "sheep ax rings upon the oak" as he builds "Misenus" funeral pyre on the Cuman shore.

Remarkable Pennsylvania Pond.

Lying between two hills not far from Hughesville is a small body of water known as "Converse's ice dam," or "fish dam," that is so full of the many tribe that apparently it is impossible for a fish five inches long to swim straight.

The small fish are on top and the large ones below, and in order for a fisherman or fisherwoman to get the bait down to the big fellows it is necessary to make a hole in the water and carefully drop the hook down through the wriggling mass.

On June 1 Mrs. Irvin Converse and Miss Gladys Koch were at the dam making determined effort to hook some of the under ones. The little fellows on top, however, made such fierce attacks on the bait that their hooks, time after time, were instantly cleared as soon as they touched the water. Many of the little fellows were pulled out in order to make room for the hooks, but the task had not been accomplished when the reporter left the scene.—Williamsport Sun.

Worn in Paris.



The proper Greek coiffure has taken its extreme in Paris. Laurel leaves with a ground of gold thread are the basis of the headdress.

Cow Drowned in Puddle of Water.

A cow belonging to Jacob Curtis of Greenwood met death in a very unusual way last week.

In jumping over a fence she stumbled and fell on her head, running her horns under a root of a tree, and was held in such a manner that one nostril was covered by a little puddle of water that caused her to drown.—Kennebunk Journal.

Fined for Not Going to Church.

To such an extent does religion prevail at Goncalo, in the South seas, that every man, woman and child on that island who does not go to church at least three times a week is liable to be arrested and fined the fine going to the king.

Still Working at 93.

William W. Dean, aged 93, recently celebrated his birthday by working full time at his desk in the Treasury department at Washington.

Bread Baked Centuries Ago.



Bread nearly forty-four centuries old, found among the debris of the royal temple of Del-El-Bahr.

It is claimed that this piece of bread, which was discovered among the debris of the royal temple of Del-El-Bahr, was baked about 2500 B. C. It was exhibited recently at the Society of Arts by Mr. H. R. Hall, the Egyptian explorer.

When Japanese Boys Are Named.

In Japan every boy up to the age of 13 is known in his own family by a child-name ("Osanna-nai"), which he then exchanges for the appellation to be borne through life.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN

How Great Progress Can Be Made in the Constant Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Dr. S. A. Knopf in an address briefly and clearly outlines the duty of each citizen in combating tuberculosis.

If you are in the presence of a consumptive who is not yet under medical care, teach him what you know of the prevention of the disease and advise him to seek the counsel of a competent physician. If he is too poor to pay for a consultation, tell him to apply to the health department, which will send one of its physicians without cost. No tuberculosis invalid, no matter in what stage of the disease, whether invalid in a palace or in the poorest tenement house, should be without a medical adviser. If you meet a consumptive who is ignorant of the precaution he should take, do not shun him like a leper, but treat him with kindness, and convince him that whatever he does to prevent the spread of the disease among others will also improve his own condition and increase the chances of his recovery. Let me tell you that a clean, conscientious consumptive is as safe a person to associate with as any body. If in your daily life you can influence others to make themselves familiar with the necessary knowledge of the prevention of tuberculosis, do so! If through your influence, your words, and example you can combat the fearful curse of our nation—alcoholism—I beseech you, do your duty.

Some individuals have, by virtue of their calling, a special duty to perform in the combat of tuberculosis. Of these I mention, first, the teachers of the public schools, the clergymen, the editors of the public press, employers and philanthropists.

Disinfection.

The disinfection of clothing is a matter which every one should understand. Ordinary boiling will destroy all sorts of dangerous germs. The boiling should be continued half an hour. Clothing which cannot be boiled should be burned or disinfected by sulphur or formalin.

Rooms must be disinfected by the last-named means and by thorough scrubbing with strong, hot soapsuds.

Open doors and windows as widely as possible so as to allow the admission of the largest possible amount of light and the freest circulation of air.

Remove the old paper from the walls, and burn it. Wash the bare walls with strong soap-suds, and then apply whitewash to the ceiling. Cleanse the woodwork with a solution of fresh chloride of lime, one pound to the gallon.

Remove the carpet from the floor, the bedding from the bed, and every other fabric from the room, and thoroughly disinfect them before replacing.

Ordinary scrubbing, whitewashing and ventilation are useful and necessary, but are not sufficient. Disinfection is required. One of the most convenient and effective means of disinfection is fumigation by the burning of common sulphur. The following is the best method of doing this:

Into a tub or a large dishpan pour water to the depth of an inch. Place in the vessel two bricks laid flatwise and near together. Set upon the bricks an old iron kettle. Put into the kettle a proper quantity of flour of sulphur mixed with an equal quantity of powdered charcoal. The amount required is four pounds for each one thousand cubic feet of air. Mix with the sulphur and charcoal a few pieces of newspaper. Before the sulphur is ignited, mix with either hot or cold water, and then pour the mixture upon the charcoal.

Hot buttered toast, tea, rich jellies and other dainties so commonly served to the sick, are usually the very worst articles of diet which they could partake. As a rule, elaborate dishes are not suitable.

Scrupulous neatness and care in all the minute particulars of the cooking and serving of food for invalids will add much to its palatability.

The clean napkin on the tray, the bright silver and dainty china plate, with perhaps a sprig of leaves and flowers beside it, thinly spread bread, toast or crackers and the light cup partly filled with hot gruel, are far more appetizing to the invalid than coarse wares, thickly cut bread and an everlasting cup of gruel, though the cooking may be just as perfect. So far as practicable, the wants of the patient should be anticipated, and the meal served, a surprise.

doing they only involve themselves still more deeply, and thereby indefinitely postpone the day for their deliverance, and often make their deliverance altogether impossible.

Whether the galling yoke of disease manifests itself in the form of slavery to some drug habit, or as neurasthenia, or in some terrible form of indigestion, or many of the various nerve disorders, it cannot be jiggled away by simply swallowing a few drops of medicine from some mysteriously labeled bottle. Such an individual must repeat so effectually that it will lead him to adopt radical changes in all the habits of his life. He must undertake to eat at least a part of his bread in the divinely appointed way—by the sweat of his brow.

Instead of trying to induce nature to convert dieticie wood, hay, and stubble into good, wholesome blood, the business man who wishes to live as long as his country cousins must begin to cultivate a taste for whole-some and nutritious foods. He must discard pernicious drinks, whether they are served over the bar in the form of whisky, or in his own home in the form of tea and coffee. He must recognize as an inspired truth that every intolerauser is warning against his own interest, and if he instinctively realizes that he is approaching physical disaster, he must earnestly and energetically endeavor to give up health-destroying habits, no matter how dear they may be to him.

Food for the Sick.

There is no branch of the culinary art which requires more skill than that of preparing food for the sick and feeble. The purpose of food at all times is to supply material for repairing the waste which is constantly going on in the vital economy, and hence it ought always to be chosen with reference to its nutritive value.

But during illness and convalescence, when the waste is often much greater and the vital powers less active, it is of the utmost importance that the food should be of such character as will supply the proper nutrition. Nor is this all; an article of food may contain all the elements of nutrition in such proportions as to render it a wholesome food for these in health, and not be a proper food for the sick, for the reason that its conversion into blood and tissue lays too great a tax upon the digestive organs. Food for the sick should be palatable, nutritious and easily assimilated. To discriminate as to what food will supply these requisites, one must possess some knowledge of dietetics and physiology, as well as of the nature of the illness with which the patient is suffering; and such a knowledge ought to be part of the education of every woman, no matter to what class of society she belongs.

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RECIPES.

Steamed Rice.—Look over and thoroughly wash one cup of rice. Drain, spread lightly on a shallow dish and dry in the oven. Even should it done. Introduce the rice into two cups of boiling water, place the dish containing it in a steamer, and allow it to cook one hour without stirring. Serve with a sauce prepared by rubbing well-cooked dried apples through a colander, and afterward evaporating, if necessary, to the consistency of marmalade.

Graham Bread.—Take a little less than one-fourth cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in a little milk, and add new milk, soured and cooled to lukewarm, to make one pint.

Put into a well, and set to rise. When very light, add three and one-half cups of sifted Graham flour, enough to make a dough that can be molded. Knead well for half an hour. Place in a clean, slightly oiled bread bowl, cover, and allow it to raise. When light, shape into a loaf; allow it to rise again, and bake.

Cream Crisps.—Into two and one-half cups of cold cream or rich milk, sprinkle slowly with the hands, beating meanwhile to incorporate air, four cups of best Graham flour, sifted with one-eighth cup of granulated sugar. Add flour to knead; about two and one-fourth cups will be required. When well kneaded, divide into several portions, roll each as thin as a knife blade, cut into squares, prick well with a fork, and bake.

Ribbon Sandwiches.—Spread several slices of bread with butter and some dark colored filling. Pile on top of one another and gently press together. With a very sharp knife cut thinner slices from top to bottom.

There will be a striped appearance and a decided palatability.

Wagner's "High Treason."

Richard Wagner, the composer, was an ardent Republican in 1848. In the archives of Dresden there has just been unearthed a document setting forth a case of high treason against the musician. He was accused of having written to a friend a letter proposing to turn Saxony into a republic.

"But whom shall we make president?" he asked. "I see nobody competent for the office except our present sovereign, Frederick Augustus II."

The Modern Slave.

While modern civilization has abolished involuntary servitude, it has introduced another form of slavery which is responsible for more premature deaths than ever was attributed to the old-time human bondage.

The ancient slave was often forced to submit upon miserable food, and to eat at irregular times and in a huddled manner. The modern slave, or in other words, the modern business man, "feels" compelled to do exactly the same thing; consequently, he experiences similar suffering.

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